

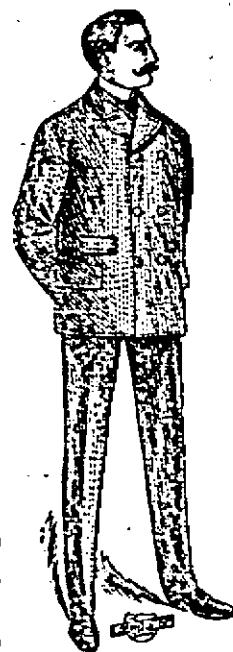
THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 20, NO. 11.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Don't Spring



At \$10.00

there are scores of suits that will surely find favor in your eyes.

At \$12.00

there's simply a masterpiece—Fancy Cherubs, fine Velours, neat Worsted, Single and Double Breasted Outfit. \$12.00 rarely buys as good a suit.

At \$15 and \$18

there are suits that would warrant your merchant tailor to produce for double the money. They're not anomalies behind in anything. Walk from table to table, look from one suit to another, and after all the most interesting spots will be always where our lines of \$15 and \$18 suits are, because tailors have brought them to a point of perfection that can't be excelled.

Where better can you buy your Spring Suit than here.

H. LEWIS. THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

One-Half PRICE One-Half

Tan Shoes

MEN'S, BOYS', WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S

All at just ONE-HALF of Original Price

Good Bargains for Somebody. None out of Style all up-to-date. At Half Price.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

We sell the Standard Patterns.

We are doing a rushing business in

Ladies' Goods, Shoes, Etc., Etc.,

and trust by honest dealing and fair treatment to always continue to do so. We sell all the goods we buy and give all our patrons good value for their money.

This week we have to offer a fine assortment of

Children's Oxfords. Sizes from 5 up.

All Colors. This is a brand new line. Strictly up-to-date. Call and see them now.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

.... FOR

Plows and Farm Machinery

BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Call at the store of the

LEWIS HARDWARE CO

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

RHINELANDER FOR TRADE

Rhinelander is Destined By Nature to Have and to Hold the Trade of People for Fifty Miles Each Way.

The facts which are self-evident are uppermost in the mind of everyone and no one relative to the retail trade of Rhinelander comes equal to us. Some of our people are bewailing the loss of a factory and deriding the city's future possibilities. Look at the map if a look at the city isn't sufficient. Rhinelander is assured to be the center of trade for a radius of 50 miles in each direction as the day is to be followed by night. Not only has this city the geographical location, but its size and business men assure this condition. Today Rhinelander has the best stores of any city between Wausau and Ashland. It not only has great stores with all departments of merchandise, but it has exclusive stores, which in it follows, carry not only the best, but compete with cities of ten times Rhinelander's size in price. Of course the great department stores, carrying almost everything a customer can want, appeal mostly to the outside buyer, and Rhinelander is not without them. In fact, Rhinelander's merchants are up-to-date and up to the times. That is all that is necessary as the territory which is accessible to this city and will always remain the city's, so long as the merchants continue to deserve it, is sufficient to give an ample trade to all, which will increase every year as the country settles up. The coming in of farmers, which during the next few years, means the city's growth and advancement, will prove the fact that Rhinelander is better situated to draw and to hold trade than any other city of Northern Wisconsin. Its merchants have the stocks of goods and sell them at prices which will call and hold customers.

LECTURES ON INGERSOL

Rev. A. G. Wilson Speaks of the Great Agnostic at the Congregational Church Sunday Evening.

We print below extracts from the Sunday evening lecture of Rev. A. G. Wilson, which was delivered before an appreciative audience of good size. The lecture was one of a regular series which Rev. Wilson is delivering on the religious forms of the past century and was listened to with rapt attention.

It is not pleasant to think the lines of Shakespeare are true: "The evils that men do, live after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

The sentiment of Paul is more just and may be applied to human life: "Whatever things are true, honest, just or of good report, think on these things."

In this spirit I shall treat this subject.

For a quarter of a century Robert G. Ingersoll was the most widely known private citizen in the United States, and among a large representation he was the most popular. His influence in the political and religious worlds was everywhere acknowledged. His brilliancy, humor and pathos made him the prince of platform orators on the American continent, and he demonstrated the power of spoken words to move vast multitudes to "frenzy and to tears." His attacks upon the popular theologies of the age gained the admiration and sympathy of the unchurched masses whose liberalism had not passed beyond the period of protest, while the influence of his work was conceded by those who deprecated the ends to which it was directed.

In the largest auditoriums of every city in the land Ingersoll has pathetically been sitting in the ears of hundreds of thousands of people; while his speeches have been skillfully caught up, the wing and hatched pages have fluttered into every corner of the globe-like autumn leaves on the strand. Robert G. Ingersoll has had a hearing. He has made the world listen to his message.

The time has arrived for calm discrimination between the truths and errors of that controversy. Illustrating has had time for reading. What is the result in wheat and tares? He has illustrated in popular thought the distinction between theology and religion; between the permanent and the transient; the form and the thing itself.

Mr. Ingersoll did not seem to know what he was going on. He recited past echoes. He dug down into the tomb of an exploded system and held the grinning skulls of a dead generation before a grinning audience. His lecture on "Skeleto" was well named.

They are the decorated ghosts of departed age. This is uncanny business. He was thrusting a gilded dagger through the heart of his dead grandmother. He has told us what John Calvin still in the 16th century, and what John Wesley said a hundred years ago, but failed to tell us what the Rev. John Smith said today from thousands of pulpits in this land. Mr. Ingersoll does not know what is being said for religious freedom, for he seldom went to church. His visit to a church in Michigan recently was considered so remarkable an event as to be published throughout the world.

On what grounds of justice can Mr. Ingersoll condemn the church while knowing nothing of its present attitude?

One thing is certain, if the religious world is not pleased with Robert G. Ingersoll it is our own fault, for we made him. He is an evolutionist out of the conditions that the church itself created.

The dogmas of Rome made Martin Luther, Jewish bigotry made Jesus impossible and necessary, the formalism of the English church seat forth John Wesley, Jonathan Edwards, male Theo Parker, and the Westmister confession of faith made Robert G. Ingersoll, and I am sorry that he did not know that this no longer represents the modern christian church.

And that he represented some eternal truth is evident in the simple fact that he stayed so long. No "uppercut" knocked him out. He always responded with smiling face to the call of time. These staying qualities do not prove that Ingersoll was all right, but they do prove that he was not all wrong.

His method of dodging blows was not according to the code. His favorite method was ridicule. It is not possible to answer a sneer by argument. The best philosophy stands abashed in the presence of derision, and ridicule passes for argument in a crowd. The only sufficient response to laughter is to join in the hilarity. But Ingersoll could laugh the loudest, and very long, and I submit the statement that the man who could maintain a genuine laugh for twenty years was not laughing at the shadow. But the amusement has

ceased and nothing has been laughed down that God fixed to stay.

A system of religion like christianity, which has earlized the centuries, and gathered to its support some of the wisest and purest spirits of earth; that counted millions of human lives in the most trying ordeals, and that has found expression in most of the educational and philanthropic work of the world, standing for the highest type of human nobility, is not likely to be without foundation, and cannot be laughed out of court by the brilliant Falstaff of American platform. It was an unprofitable experience, for all the church could do to Robert was to tickle his ribs and make him laugh harder, while he was most successful in getting the church fighting mad. And between a laudable agnostic and a mad churchman, there is no religion and not much chance for reason, for a half-educated individual will never make either a shrewd or a christian. It is true for men like Ingersoll to sober up and for Mr. Churchman to sober down, and while the one craves ridicule and the other craves to dogmatize, both might find out what neither of them know, and some very gracious conclusions would take place. If Ingersoll could catch his breath long enough to get his eyes open he would see that his methods have been destructive of a very natural department of life, and that it is not a wise reformer who will bear down with no ability to build stronger and better. He would see that men move along certain lines so dedicated that the "Army of St. " will not desert an old camp until care of another equally as good. He would learn that changes in religious faith will never come through revolution, but by the methods of evolution which are gradual and continuous. If Mr. Churchman could cool down long enough to become sweet, and look at the situation calmly, he would know that religious faith is not a matter of choice or authority, but of proof, and that virtue has never been confined to any particular form of belief. He would know that there never has been an advance to better ideals until somebody had the courage of his convictions and that the great epochs of religious history were conducted by men who were the so-called infidels of their time. This is true of Martin Luther and John Knox and John Wesley and Channing. Great reformers are not appreciated until they are buried. We crucify men, and after they are dead we hold memorial services over their graves.

Popular religion consists in weeping over the mis-takes and superstitions of our ancestors. And who can say that we shall not offend the future can, for tears. Will Robert G. Ingersoll live in history one hundred years hence? No, not in popular memory. He has contributed nothing original. He is a glib tongue sounding board for the voices of the past. He is an echo with ridiculous variations, a flowerling vine to embellish the frame work of yesterday. The flowers of his imagination will wither in the frost of his death, and he will live in the memory of Theo. Paine, whose thought be reflected.

I am trying to disintegrate and acknowledge the virtues of both sides. These two parties are standing apart and blowing their chaff in to each others faces. I would stand in middle ground where the wheat is falling. This is not a one sided problem. Extremists always magnify a fragment of a truth, and it is the half-truths—and not the whole falsehoods that have caused the most trouble in the religious world.

Mr. Ingersoll is not on deck. Mr. Churchman is not there. Each is looking through port holes from opposite sides of the ship. The unseeing clouds and prophesied danger. The other sights a clear sky and feels no alarm. Both are equally dogmatic. An upper deck lookout would be a startling revelation to Mr. Ingersoll. He would have learned the novel come fact that he was decidedly a back number. He represented the church of yesterday and not of today. He is an antipatriot and not an observer of living issues.

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HARD ON TELEPHONES

Snow and Sleet Storm and the High Winds of Friday Night Play Havoc With the Wires Here.

The patrons of the Mutual and Bell telephone systems were pretty badly handicapped last Saturday morning when they tried to use the wires. The Mutual system had poles and wires down in different parts of the city and the long distance service was badly crippled. The storm of sleet that swept over this end of country during the night so weighted down the wires that many of them snapped under the strain and caused a mass of wreckage to pile up that made the linemen's lot a particularly hard one for some time. Several poles belonging to the Mutual Co. were blown down by the wind, carrying cables and wire with them. The Bell lines were hard hit between here and Tomahawk, which territory is under the jurisdiction of Manager Lashway of this city, and he was at work all day Saturday and Sunday fixing up the breaks. He reports that eleven trees had fallen across the lines between here and Woodburn, one pole being down, twelve poles down and seven breaks between Woodboro and Hanson, five breaks between there and Headford Junction and two breaks between the Junction and Tomahawk. The connection between Tomahawk and Merrill was not made until Monday.

Wixson-Bronson Lbr. Co. Sell Lumber.

Wixson & Bronson have sold a tract of timber, about four million feet, situated south of Lake Mildred in the Town of Newbold, to the Brooks & Ross Lumber Co., of Schellville, who will have a spur line built in to it and transport the logs over the North-Western road to their mill. This is a fine example of what a railroad can do.

AVOID THE POTATO SCAB

The University School of Agriculture Has an Effective Remedy Which Prevents Its Formation.

The New North has received a communication from Prof. Henry which will interest every farmer in Oneida county. It is appended herewith:

Potato scab is due to the growth of a fungus upon the skin of the young potatoes. Like all other kinds, this fungus is propagated by spores. The spores may exist in the soil, or they may be planted with the seed potatoes. Potatoes are generally more or less infected with spores of the scab, even if they are not visibly affected with the disease, and scarcely potatoes are sure to be infected with them.

Farmers are agreed that the use of fresh stable manure scares scab. The manure does not produce the scab, but it favors the growth of it. In the same way, perhaps, that it favors the growth of weeds or of potatoes. The tops of potatoes badly infested with scab are sure to be infested with spores and should be burned. If the manure, the soil, and the seed potatoes were free from spores of the scab funghi, there could be no scab in the potato crop, no matter how much stable manure were used.

We have learned how to destroy the scab spores on seed potatoes without injuring the seed in any way. If seed potatoes, treated according to the following formula, are planted upon new land, or upon land that has not produced potatoes for several years, and on which only well composted manure is used, the crop should be practically free from scab. The formula for the treatment is as follows:

Before cutting the seed potatoes, soak them for an hour and a half in a solution made by adding one pound of formaldehyde to 20 gallons of water.

Formaldehyde is a liquid that may be purchased in drugstores. It costs about 50 cents per pound. It is not injurious to clothing or the hands, hence potatoes soaked in it may be freely handled. They should not, however, be used for food or fed to stock.

If the seed potatoes are very dirty, it is best to wash them before treating. Soak them for an hour and a half in a solution made by adding one pound of formaldehyde to 20 gallons of water. The same solution may be used over and over again, but as it becomes dirty the time of soaking should be somewhat prolonged. If it becomes very dirty, it should be thrown away. Only scabbed potatoes should be soaked one-half longer than the time named in the formula.

A limited quantity of seed potatoes may be treated in an ordinary barrel, placing the 20 gallons of the solution in this. A bushel or more of potatoes may be put into a gunny sack and dropped into the solution. Farmers who plant a large acreage of potatoes may do well to construct a wooden vat holding 100 gallons or more. A number of bushels of seed potatoes may be shoveled into this at one time, and scooped out with a slatted pot to scoop.

"Badgers" Arrange Dancing Party.

What promises to be one of the most enjoyable dancing parties of the season is to be given one week from tomorrow evening, Friday, May 9, by a number of the city's younger generation who have recently organized a social club known as the "Badgers." The party will occur in the New Grand Opera House and bands will be furnished by players of the Rhinelander orchestra.

The following young men compose the club: Gerry E. Brown, Harry E. Stoenen, Russell Miller, Webster Brown, Leo Barnes, Len Markham, Charles E. Chester, Clyde Wilson, Ed

ward Malone, Orlo Stevens, Homer Edwards, Ralph Clark, and Arthur Langdon.

Geo. Porter is promoted.

I. D. Nye, a passenger brakeman, who has been running between this city and Ashland, has been transferred to the Watersmeet-Sartori run to take the place of George Porter, who has been promoted to the position of conductor. Mr. Nye moved his family to Watersmeet on Saturday last.—Antigo Republican.

Both Mr. Nye and Mr. Porter are well known in this city and have a number of friends here.

Public Library Re-Opened Saturday.

The Rhinelander public library re-opened Saturday, after having been closed for several months past. The library will be kept open in the afternoon every day in the week except Sunday from now on. Miss Smith of Madison has charge of the institution and will no doubt give the many patrons good service. Over one hundred new and popular books, including many juvenile stories have been received and catalogued during the time the library has been closed which has greatly increased the number of volumes on the shelves.

JOINED IN MATRIMONY

H. M. Hampton, of Asheville, N. C., and Miss Jessie Langdon of Rhinelander married at Phillips.

Last Saturday, at St. Patrick's church in the vicinity of Phillips, occurred the marriage of Miss Jessie Langdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Langdon of this city, and Mr. H. M. Hampton, a nephew of the noted Confederate General Wade Hampton, of Asheville, N. C.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Dickopf at eight o'clock Saturday morning and was attended by the relatives of the contracting parties and friends.

Miss Langdon, the bride, is a young lady known to all our people. She is possessed of rare talent as a pianist and has been heard in public here many times. Her musical education was attained at the Boston Conservatory of Music. She had been in Phillips but a short time, having left here to give piano instruction there to a large class.

Mr. Hampton is a young man 21 years of age. He came north four years ago in the interests of H. B. Proctor &

NEW NORTH.

BURLAENDER FRUIT COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

A WEEK'S HISTORY.

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Seventy-eight private pension bills were passed in the United States senate on the 24th, and a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all government buildings. Senator Rawlins concluded his speech in opposition to the Philippine government bill. In the house the oleomargarine bill was sent to conference after agreeing to the senate amendments, and the agricultural appropriation bill was considered.

Senator McCumber, chairman of the committee on manufactures, spoke at length in the United States senate on the 25th on his bill "to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of food, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments." Senator Carmack occupied the rest of the day with a speech against the Philippine government bill. In the house 145 pension bills were passed, including bills to pension the widow of Gen. William Leake at \$50 a month and the widow of "Parson" Brownlow, of Tennessee, at \$50 a month. The remainder of the day was devoted to general debate on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Senator Carmack completed his speech in the United States senate on the 26th against the Philippine government bill. The house devoted an hour to the passage of bills and for the remainder of the session listened to tributes to the memories of the late Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, and the late Representative Crump, of Michigan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It has been decided by the senate committee on Cuba to investigate the charge that the sugar trust holds the greater portion of the Cuban sugar crop.

Washington Senator Mooney, of Mississippi, was arrested, charged with assault upon a street car conductor.

Congressman Gaines says that Cuban citizens are suffering no distress and are better off financially than ever before.

In statistics prepared by Carroll D. Wright a marked increase in the cost of living during the last three years is shown.

Secretary of War Root has returned to Washington from Cuba after making arrangements for the transfer of the island May 20.

THE EAST.

Santos-Dumont, the distinguished Brazilian aerostat who has come to America to discuss plans for a display of airships at the St. Louis exposition, says "the people have no idea how expensive it is to be experimenting with such things, and how quickly an airship can be wrecked and \$20,000 reduced to a mass of ropes and twisted steel rods." Dumont is not troubled with applications from those who want to ride with him.

Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith observatory at Geneva, N. Y., announces the discovery of a new comet. It is in constellation Pegasus, and an observation recently made its position right ascension 23 hours, 8 minutes, 10 seconds; declination north 25 degrees, 25 minutes. The comet has a daily motion of about three degrees southerly, and thus maintained our reputation as builders of vessels that are made for rough usage as well as mild.

Many means of getting rich quick are offered nowadays, but the surest way is to invent something that is a necessity. Just at present there is a fortune awaiting the man who finds a practicable substitute for rubber and guaiacum. The world's rubber tree forests are rapidly being depleted, and a French engineer, who was sent to the Malaya peninsula to find the tree could be acclimated to the French colonies, reported that efforts to grow the tree outside of a radius of 400 miles from Singapore had proved unsuccessful.

The recent decision of the United States court of appeals in declaring the system of peonage practiced by the turpentine manufacturers of Florida illegal is of the first importance. In Florida, as in other southern states, negroes have been held in practical slavery by being compelled to work out debts. The federal court now declares that this plan of erasing the constitution must end, but it remains to be seen whether the employers will decide to comply with the law or will continue the system of peonage by applying the shotgun argument.

James Anderson, who is a deputy sheriff at Springfield, Mass., has the unusual distinction of being a member of both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans. Mr. Anderson fought on the Union side in the Thirty-first Maine, but some four years ago, while visiting the battle ground of Petersburg, he was invited to address the Confederate Veterans, and made such an impression upon the southern veterans that they made him a member of their organization. Anderson now owns a confederate and a union uniform.

The rebellion in southern China is not attracting any particular attention from the world at large, and yet it may end in the destruction of the Manchu dynasty. Instead of being like the Boxer movement, anti-foreign in its scope, it is directed against the dowager empress and her following.

An article read before the naval architects in London the other day stated that 20 English vessels are now regularly using crude oil as fuel, and as many more are being fitted with the necessary apparatus. It has been proved that long runs with petroleum for fuel are successful in every way, and a new field is to be opened up for our great Texas oil wells.

Mexicans have so often been criticized for their fondness for the bullfight that it comes as a shock to learn that there has been recently conducted under American management in Juarez a series of bullfights and bull and lion fights so brutal that the Mexicans would not attend them, and the management had to rely upon patronage from the Texas city of El Paso.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the quarter ended March 31 exceeded the expenses. This has occurred but four times in the receipts for any quarter in the last 18 years. The result was largely due to the exclusion from the mails of irregular matter, mostly advertising sheets and books that are not periodicals, which were carried at very low pound rates.

The recent visit to Washington of former United States Senator William D. Washburn brings to mind the fact that his family is the only one that ever had three brothers in congress at the same time. They were Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois, Cadwallader Collier Washburn of Wisconsin and Israel Washburn of Maine. They were all brothers of the former senator from Minnesota.

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Many means of getting rich quick are offered nowadays, but the surest way is to invent something that is a necessity. Just at present there is a fortune awaiting the man who finds a practicable substitute for rubber and guaiacum. The world's rubber tree forests are rapidly being depleted, and a French engineer, who was sent to the Malaya peninsula to find the tree could be acclimated to the French colonies, reported that efforts to grow the tree outside of a radius of 400 miles from Singapore had proved unsuccessful.

The recent decision of the United States court of appeals in declaring the system of peonage practiced by the turpentine manufacturers of Florida illegal is of the first importance. In Florida, as in other southern states, negroes have been held in practical slavery by being compelled to work out debts. The federal court now declares that this plan of erasing the constitution must end, but it remains to be seen whether the employers will decide to comply with the law or will continue the system of peonage by applying the shotgun argument.

James Anderson, who is a deputy sheriff at Springfield, Mass., has the unusual distinction of being a member of both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans. Mr. Anderson fought on the Union side in the Thirty-first Maine, but some four years ago, while visiting the battle ground of Petersburg, he was invited to address the Confederate Veterans, and made such an impression upon the southern veterans that they made him a member of their organization. Anderson now owns a confederate and a union uniform.

The rebellion in southern China is not attracting any particular attention from the world at large, and yet it may end in the destruction of the Manchu dynasty. Instead of being like the Boxer movement, anti-foreign in its scope, it is directed against the dowager empress and her following.

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Mexicans have so often been criticized for their fondness for the bullfight that it comes as a shock to learn that there has been recently conducted under American management in Juarez a series of bullfights and bull and lion fights so brutal that the Mexicans would not attend them, and the management had to rely upon patronage from the Texas city of El Paso.

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NOTICE OF TAX SALE

Notice is hereby given that on the third Tuesday of May, 1892, being the 20th day of May, 1892, and the next succeeding days at the office of the County Treasurer of Otoe County, in the county of Otoe, in the state of Nebraska, all rights, title, and interest in and to all real estate, and in and to all personal property, so much of each tract of land described in the annexed list and statement as shall be necessary therefor, will be sold at public auction, for the payment of taxes, interest and charges thereon as prescribed by statute.

H. M. DOUGLASS,
County Treasurer, Otoe County.

Statement referred to in the foregoing accompanying affidavit.

Attest,

R. T. R., Dea.

RECORDED
MAY 12, 1892.

RECORDED
MAY 12, 1

WILL MEET IN THIS CITY KICK ON TREASURERS

Next Meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy Will Be Held Here Some Time in October.

J. J. Beardons is in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, A. F. Menges, of Madison, in which the secretary states that the October meeting of the board will be held in this city.

Secretary Menges wanted to know if a suitable hall could be secured in the city and as to the possibilities of securing hotel accommodations for a crowd of seventy-five people. Mr. Beardon answered the secretary in the affirmative and Rhinelander will have the opportunity of showing the mill manufacturers what sort of city we have some time during the above month.

The fact that the meeting will be held here is largely due to the influence of our local druggist and he is to be congratulated upon securing the convention for this place. With the G. A. R. reunion, the State Gun Club Meet and the Druggist's Convention the city ought to fare pretty well this year in the way of advertising its resources and capabilities.

Intent to Leave for Idaho.

John Jones, of this city, and John Gilligan, who is at present making his home in Ashland, expect to leave some time during the latter part of this month for the state of Idaho, where they will inspect the country with a view of locating. They are at present undecided as to which part of the western state they will locate, but will make their final decision in the northern part of Idaho, their first stopping place. John Gilligan is well known in this city, where his parents reside. Mr. J. Jones is a tailor in the employ of Mr. Zander. The gentlemen will carry an outfit such as is used by those who expect to "rough it" and spend most of the time in the brush. Their many friends in this city wish them success in their venture and hope that they will return with their fortunes greatly increased.

HIGH SCHOOL DOINGS

Gerry E. Browne, Reporter.

Miss Dilighan is planning on having the last of the literary programs on Arbor Day. She expects about twenty-five pupils to take part, and is using every possible means to make it one of the most enjoyable programs of the year. The literary branch of the High school has been greatly enjoyed by the pupils the past year, and a great deal of credit is due Miss Dilighan for her untiring efforts to make this branch of the year's work a success.

Owing to some serious conflicts the jurors have found it necessary to change the date of the junior hop to Friday, May 16. At the meeting last Thursday committees were appointed, so that the preparatory work may be started at once. Following were the officers elected: President, Florence Miller; vice-president, Ethel Cardine; treasurer, Fay Wilson; secretary, Harriet Walsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Keiner and family of Lac du Flambeau were down last week for medical advice. Mrs. C. A. Prior enjoyed a brief visit at the home of her son, Bert Prior, at Pelican Lake the first of the week. Bert Prior, agent for the North-Western line at Pelican Lake, was in the city a few hours last Sunday between trains.

Will Garland departed last week for Ashland, where he has accepted a position in the office of a well-known lumber company. W. A. McLaughlin of Woodboro spent Sunday in this city with friends. Mr. McLaughlin has charge of the Wood Lumber Company's planing mill there.

Miss Lillie Vetting, who has been teaching in the Polish district near Robbins, returned to the city last Saturday, her school having closed for the term. John F. Jardine, ex-mayor of Wausau, and a brother of Mrs. J. C. Wilson was in Rhinelander this week for a few days. It had been sixteen years since Mr. Jardine visited here.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Martin and A. J. Ringate and wife of Minneapolis were guests of Mrs. L. Cleary at the Hotel Algonquin Sunday. Both gentlemen were former residents here.

Frank Stranck, who is breaking on the "Sox" line between Gladstone, Mich., and Sault Ste. Marie, spent Sunday at his home in this city. Frank makes his headquarters in Gladstone.

Sheriff S. Kirby was in Sault Ste. Marie several days last week visiting his son George, who together with Ed. Rogers of this city, recently embarked in the flour and feed business there.

The local office of Elks held a social session in their rooms Thursday. Invitations were issued to the members and their wives and lady friends. A musical program was arranged and refreshments were served.

Dr. T. H. Welch is now located in the office rooms over the Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.'s store. The new quarters are commodious and well adapted for the doctor's work. The quarters in the Sweet building will be occupied by A. S. Pierre and D. H. Walker as living rooms.

S. H. Hayner, the Chicago pianist who arrived in the city last week, materially assisted in the mode at the Congregational church last Sunday. Mr. Hayner is an expert performer on the viola and the sweet tones of his instrument chimed in well with the big pipe organ in the church.

EDDY CAME FROM WOODBURY.

Dead Man Found in Car of Lumber at Wausau, Wis.

The following dispatch was printed in last Saturday's issue of the *Evening Wisconsin*:

WAUSAU, Wis., April 24.—The body of an unknown man wrapped in a quilt was found yesterday by laborers who were unloading a lumber car which came from Woodbury, Wis. The man's clothing was marked "M. O." and he was about 40 years old. A bottle which had contained morphine was found in one of his pockets. There is a suspicion of foul play and the coroner is investigating.

LAW SERMON.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy. —Hamlet, Act I, Scene 5.

There are two kinds of agnosticism, the concrete and the pure. One is the agnosticism of Ingerson, the other of St. Paul.

It may seem anomalous, but there is a certain pride in ignorance. There are men who bring everything to the test of their assumed inability. Simply because they do not know it, the thing must be untrue. Everything must be tested by human reason surrounded with mysteries of nature which science cannot explain, they reject spiritual mysteries because reason fails to interpret them. Such professed ignorance is really an assumption of almost universal knowledge. It practically says "this cannot be true because I do not know it." But such men are not content with being negative. They become aggressive without knowing why.

They erect lofty pedestals, set upon them their men of straw, then drag up their heaviest ordinance to demolish the fragile work of their own hands. This is a natural result.

Conceding only the absolutely knowable, leaving a blank page for everything not logically demonstrable, agnosticism soon gravitates to scepticism.

The man becomes disatisfied with not knowing, but his impulse is in the direction of negation, not of candid investigation. He strikes out promiscuously. He makes the field of theological controversy a sort of Donnybrook fair and hits every crag in sight. He may have been, at first, high minded, comprehensive, magnanimous, argumentative, but he soon degenerates into moral and spiritual littleness. He becomes flippancy. He resorts to the weapons of ridicule and sarcasm. To his narrowed conception the laugh he deems evidence of an intellectual conquest, when in fact the impact of his little missile is only on a straw image of his own construction. The evil which such men do, and which shall live after them, is that they divert the minds of others from serious thought and unbiased investigation, and direct them into the ways of fertility and the channels of scepticism. Such men tear down but never build up. Their wanton invasion of religious life destroys cherished hopes and beliefs, but supplies nothing with which to restore and beautify the waste places.

But pure agnosticism, while confessing ignorance, seeks earnestly for enlightenment. It explores all avenues of knowledge with the sole desire and purpose of finding truth. Its first teacher is intuition. From this it learns that there are things which can be imparted only by revelation and known only through faith. It perceived that faith is the only element which can aid in the study of mysteries. It deals with the knowable through reason, with the unknowable by faith. At this point the structure of moral, religious, heroic character is complete. Its knowledge of mysteries has firmly assured us of palpable truth, differing only in its source. To the mind thus informed faith becomes a source of knowledge as infallible and absolute demonstration. When St. Paul said "I know whom I have believed" he spoke not only without a doubt but without a reason for doubt. When Job said "I know that my Redeemer liveth" he was beyond the realm of conjecture and in the bright, pure sunlight of revealed truth. When King David said of his dead child "I shall go to him but he shall not return to me," he uttered not the fancy of a dreamer or enthusiast, but the sober conclusion of a mind fortified by reason and assured by faith. We honor the heroes whose words "have won the battle for the free."

We revere the statesmen, philanthropists and scientists who have given us our twentieth century civilization. We stand interested in the presence of the poets, romancers, historians and philosophers who have given us a literature and learning surpassing all ancient lore. But faith has done more for us than all these.

To the world's greatest ladies it has been an assurance in doubt, a guide through darkness, a defense in peril, an inspiration to profound thought and heroic action. Its comforting and sustaining power has come alike to the high and low, the rich and poor, the joyous and sorrowful, to all. It has been the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. It cannot be walled aside by flattery or silenced with "paper bullets of the brain." Its gift to mankind is Christian civilization. It is the Atlas that upholds the universe, the prophet that surely foretells a better life. You men who are so proud of your doubt, so also in your negation, cannot you see that faith is indispensable in material relations? How long would peace endure, how long would beauty proceed without faith? It is upon this basis that you accept all human promises and break upon their fulfillment. Yet the promise of One whose power is behind and above all

you reject because you cannot reduce it within the conventional thirty, sixty or ninety days. The truth is you never have fully tried to know. The more dazzling truth is you do not wish to know. You can know if you will for honest investigation, by a mind open to conviction, seldom misses the truth. Even Pilate might have been enlightened had he asked, "What is truth?" had been asked in good faith, desirous of respecting the divine answer.

There is a little monthly publication called "The Philistine." Its literary excellence is beyond dispute. Its editor is a master of words. But he unites wit, pathos, eloquence, scepticism and religion in such a hopeless jumble that the keenest intellect fails to discern where he is at. A recent number contains an obituary of one of the World's benefactors lately gone to his reward. The article is fine, appreciative and, in the main, true to life. Its conclusion is these words: "Earth is purer for his passage; we are richer that he lived. He has gone somewhere."

Why do you not know where? Why does ignorance prevail where knowledge is accessible? It must be because you prefer to indulge in intellectual revels rather than to receive the truth through the revelations of faith. It is good to know. Faith is always better than doubt.

Doubting Thomas would have been happier if he had been of those "who have not seen and yet have believed."

Uncertainty never accomplished anything. Negation never produced substantial, beneficial results. Agnosticism, scepticism, infidelity, atheism, have erected few monuments.

They have not added the world's material or spiritual advancement.

Even in material things, christian faith has given the world all it possesses good and true. How much more so in the moral and spiritual realms. Every man needs the consolation that comes with this faith. No one is strong enough to stand without it. Hope is not enough. Reasoning as to the may be or should be is unsatisfying. The only resort, the only comforter, the only assurance is faith. When we take our stand upon the revelation which can alone tell us what shall be; when we accept the truth which has, through the ages, demonstrated itself in sublime results, then, when the loved and honored pass before us, their departure shall not be accompanied with doubt or heralded by wailing, for we shall know that for them a brighter day has dawned, a better life has opened. So mote it be.

Mrs. Austin and son of Cranbrook were in the city trading last Friday and Saturday. They returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Sam. Schlegler died in her town in the town of Pelican last week, after an illness of very short duration. The dead woman was 11 years of age and gave birth to a baby girl the day of her death. A husband and large family survive.

At the Methodist church morning service at 10:30, subject: "The Liquor Problem"; bible school, 12 m.; Junior Epworth League, 2:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m.; evening service, 7:30, subject: "The God of Fire." Music will be furnished by Mr. Hayner at the preaching services. Everybody is welcome. Herbert T. Willett, pastor.

Name in Pelican Tea Pages.

I wish to announce that I will be at my office in the Town of Pelican Hall every Saturday and will be ready to pay all orders issued against the town. Louis Haas.

Treasurer, Town of Pelican, Oneida Co., Wis.

Dated April 25, 1902. Louis Haas.

McGinty-Robert Neptune.

Attorney Leroy E. McGinty of Lady Smith was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Anna Bordon of Berlin on Wednesday, April 26. The couple will be at home to their many friends after June 1st at Lady Smith. Mr. McGillisone of Wisconsin's prominent and leading legal lights and has a host of friends in this city. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bordon of Berlin and one of that city's well known and popular young ladies. She is a sister of Senator D. E. Bordon of Eagle River.

His Seat.

Mrs. Gaussip—Now Mr. Stockton Bonds at the upholstery yesterday. I guess he's going to get married and furnish a home.

Mrs. Malpass—No! I'll tell you what took him there. I hear he bought a seat at the Stock Exchange last week. It was a secondhand one, and I guess he wants it fixed up.—Philadelphia.

Busted Too Soon.

The rear end of a Fordham car was congested the other afternoon. There wasn't even "standing room only." A local commuter said, "Beware of pickpockets."

Everybody lunched.

A gentlemanly looking fellow said: "No man need be afraid of pickpockets if he does as I did. I have a self patented scheme. I have a buttonhole in my vest pocket. I run my chain through it and attach the other end in the usual way. They can't draw that watch through that buttonhole. No pickpocket in mice, and don't you forget it."

The crowd thinned out.

At Wendorf avenue the "patentee" said startlingly:

"My watch is gone!"

Somebody had slipped the chain, drawn it through the other way and abstracted the watch.—New York News.

Love is a tickling sensation at the heart that cannot be scratched.

A Story of Two Necklaces.

When General Weyler was sent by Spain as governor general to Manila, Don Carlos Palanca, the wealthy Spaniardized Chinaman, determined to send Mrs. Weyler a gift, the customary way of obtaining the good will of the Spanish officials. He found at a jeweler's two necklaces, each costing \$200.00 and both being so beautiful that he could not choose between them. So he sent them both to Mrs. Weyler with the message that she should make her choice. He received a warm letter of thanks from her, stating that the necklaces were so beautiful that she could not decide between them and hence would keep both, which she did.

Theories About Draward Beddes.

It was a popular theory in days gone by that the body of a drowned man would float the ninth day. Sir Thomas Browne alludes to it as believed in his time, and in his "Neuro-Doxa Epidemica" there is a discussion on this fanciful notion. It was also believed that the spirits of those drowned at sea were doomed to wander for a hundred years owing to the rites of burial having never been properly bestowed upon their bodies.

Dated March 25, 1902.

S. M. Hargrave,
Timberline Inn,
Rhinelander, Wis.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of thirty-one dollars, interest upon a certain real estate mortgage paid and executed on January 1, 1901, by James W. Donald and Nancy A. McDonald, his wife, mortgagors, to M. Hutchins, his mortgagee, to the date of maturity, and for the amount of the same, plus interest, and for costs of collection, by reason of default, executed the option provided in said mortgage to declare the whole amount thereof due and payable, and to sell the same, in the name of the mortgagors, to the highest bidder, at the date of maturity, and for the amount of the same, plus interest, and for costs of collection, by reason of the sale of said property.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of said default, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the land and property thereby described as follows: lot 1, section 1, town of Oneida, in the County of Oneida, in the State of New York, to the Village of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said Oneida county, at the front door of the post office of Rhinelander, Oneida County, on the 10th day of May, 1902, after notice to the parties of record, for the sum of two thousand and eighty-one dollars, and so much as of the amount of said mortgage as may be realized by the sale of the same.

Dated March 25, 1902.

S. M. Hargrave,
Timberline Inn,
Rhinelander, Wis.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.

EAST ROUND.
Atlantic Limited 1:25 a.m. Daily

WEST ROUND.
Pacific Limited 1:25 a.m. Daily
Accommodation 7:30 a.m. Dex. Sun.
Sun. Sea train arrives and departs from C. & N. St. Paul division in Minneapolis and Union City, via Duluth, Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Winona, La Crosse, Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and all points on Wisconsin Central Ry.

Cars for Sale.
We have about a dozen good milk cows for sale. Five of them are Jersey. Inquire at place, five miles south of city.

mech@stl LUNDBERG & SON.

To the Ladies of Rhinelander.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to take orders for tailor made suits, jackets, ready to lay skirts and coats, etc.

NORTH ROUND ARRIVE.
No. 2-10:45 a.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 3-11:15 a.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 4-12:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 5-2:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 6-3:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 7-4:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 8-5:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 9-6:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 10-7:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 11-8:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 12-9:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 13-10:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 14-11:30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 15-12:30 a.m. Daily, except Sunday

No. 16-1:30 a.m. Daily, except Sunday

Spring Caps

For boys and girls. All sorts of light weight new spring caps and toques in all the popular colors. Both cloth and strawgoods. Neat caps with mercerized linings. **25c**

Shoe Specials

Shoes for the Farm. Men's heavy full stock calfskin, double sole, pegged shoes, combed lace and buckle. **\$1.50**
Women's new stylish spring shoe, black kid lace, military heel, wide edge sole, pointed tip. **\$2**
A neat, snappy street boot. Sizes 7 to 12. **\$1.19**
Misses black lace spring heel dandys. Kid shoes, handsomely polished, well made and durable. A straight dollar. **\$1.19**

Hosiery

Women's and Misses Black Cat seamless cotton hose; best wear. **12-1-2c**
Ladies' fancy colored cotton hose. Red's, Blue's, Pink's, etc., last colors, fine gauge and seamless, worth 25 cents. **18c**
Price per pair.

Ladies' Wrappers

Ladies' flannelette Banner Brand wrappers worth **89c** **\$1.25**

Dress Goods

52-inch ladies' cloth, all wool, in full line of colors, per yard. **75c**

Lace Curtains

New style Bobbinet lace curtains. **\$2.50 to \$7.50**

House cleaning time—we are selling a good lace curtain for 50¢

Package 25 envelopes No. 5 size. **5c**

CRUSOE'S Dept. Store.

Increasing Sales

means lower prices on goods to everybody. The more sales the lower the prices. That's the law of legitimate and successful trade and is the policy adhered to in this store always. Only stores having a large daily output of goods can sell cheapest. It is for your benefit to trade here. Stocks are being increased every week to meet new conditions and new demands. Take advantage of the price offerings that only a store of this kind can make. We want your trade, and you cannot lose here. Your savings will give entire satisfaction. Watch our weekly quotations. Visit our store and confirm the absolute reliability of our advertisements.

Boys' Blouses

Boys' Percale waist in large variety of colors and patterns, sizes 3 to 12 years. Values up to 25 cents. Your choice. **25c**

Men's Pants

Banner Brand worsted pants in black and gray stripe. Wellsewed, cut to fit. A bargain at **\$1.50**

Underwear

Women's ribbed elastic Jersey knit vests, white with pink and blue stripes, sleeveless. Full sizes. Each. **10c**

Golf Skirts

Fancy tucked flounce, light weight golf cloth skirts in blacks, browns and grays. Each. **\$5**

Package 500 needle pointed carpet tacks. **5c**

Set of Sad Iron—Potts Pattern. 3 irons and stand. **\$1.00**

Lace Curtains

New style Bobbinet lace curtains. **\$2.50 to \$7.50**

House cleaning time—we are selling a good lace curtain for 50¢

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New style Bobbinet lace curtains. **\$2.50 to \$7.50**

House cleaning time—we are selling a good lace curtain for 50¢

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THE STORY TELLER

Jasper Dane's Caller

By W. R. ROSE

THE door creaked very slightly, but it jarred on Jasper Dane's nerves. He looked up with a frown.

"Is this Mr. Dane?"

A young woman was framed in the doorway.

Jasper's frown slightly faded as he caught sight of her. She was a pretty young woman and charmingly dressed, and she wasn't more than twenty. Jasper avoided the woman's gaze of his paper. He couldn't have told what the young woman in the doorway wore, but he recognized the fact that it was a combination that seemed to be just suited to her.

"Mr. Dane, the editor?"

Jasper, pencil in hand, bowed again.

The young woman advanced into the apartment.

"You are much younger than I supposed you to be," she said.

Jasper's eyes opened wider.

"I am not quite sure that I ought to take that as a compliment," he said. He even smiled. Then the pressing character of his work reminded him. His features stiffened. He raised his pencil again, and looked at the girl.

"It's the very first time I was ever in an editor's sanctum," she said as her glance took in the dingy walls and the littered desk.

"How can I serve you, madam?" inquired Jasper.

The girl looked at him and she looked at the chair beside his desk.

"Thank you," she said, and sat down.

Jasper sighed and stared at the half-written letter before him.

"Are you sure it is the editor you want to see?" he asked. "The society editor is at the lower end of the hall. So are the musical editor and the art



"PERHAPS THIS IS YOUR BUSY DAY!"

department. So is the dramatic editor."

"I came to see you," said the girl.

Jasper slightly flushed.

"Thank you," he said. "I am on exhibition at all hours. Is that all?"

The girl shook her head.

"Do you own the paper, too?" she asked.

Jasper frowned.

"No," he replied. "I believe it is generally understood that Mr. Lucas Lamson is the paper's owner."

"The railway president?"

"Yes."

"Has he any children?"

"One."

"Boy?"

"No, a girl. A little girl who is studying abroad."

"How old?"

"I don't know. Mr. Lamson speaks of her as his little girl." Jasper was getting edgy.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but you have not told me how I can serve you."

"No," she said, "I haven't."

A brief silence followed.

"Am I to infer that you are getting up a society directory?" Jasper inquired with a slight flavor of sarcasm.

"No," said the girl. "The inference would be wrong. Nor do I want my portrait on the society page. No, I have no tickets to sell and no subscription paper to sign. I came here to see you. A dear friend said: 'You must see the editor of the Dispatch. He's well worth your while.'"

Jasper couldn't help flushing again.

"Am I reckoned among the leading sights of the town?" he asked.

"No," the girl gravely replied. "You come between the geyser fountain and the sea."

Jasper laughed.

"And do you come up here to tell me that?" he asked.

"That for one thing," said the girl. "I don't suppose my presence here bothers you in the least, does it?"

"Madam," said Jasper, "I am a reckless user of the truth. Your presence prevents me from attending to my duties."

"Perhaps this is your busy day?"

said the girl innocently.

"Then, of course, it is just as convenient for me to call to-day as any other day," said the girl.

Jasper looked at her with a comical expression. He was a little near-sighted, and as was his custom with callers, he had scarcely given her an appreciative look when she entered. Now, at shorter range, he saw that she was much prettier than he at first supposed. She certainly was a very charming girl. A troubled look came into Jasper's eyes.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but may I remind you that you haven't started your business with me?"

The girl looked into his eyes with a clear, frank gaze. Then she slightly smiled and slowly removed an elastic band that held the small package she bore in one neatly-gloved little hand. Jasper took quick advantage of her averted gaze to pull down his cuff and make a quick pass at his twisted tie.

"I have written something," she said, "and I want to submit it to you."

Jasper felt himself weakening. Ordinarily, he would have taken the manuscript, and hastily scribbled the writer's address on it, would have tossed it aside with the remark that he would communicate with the writer by mail concerning it—and then he

would have resumed his work. Now he hesitated.

"What is the nature of the article?" he asked in what he fancied was an indifferent tone.

"It isn't an article," said the girl. "Do I look like a person who would write an article?"

She seemed to challenge his scruples. Jasper couldn't resist the temptation. He leaned a little farther back.

"It isn't always possible to judge by the appearance," he said.

"But I fancied article writers were always old, and—fussy, and—and cranky," said the girl.

"There are exceptions," said Jasper.

"There must be exceptions."

"I suppose you know," said the girl.

"But it isn't an article."

"You arouse my worst fears," said Jasper as the girl spread out the manuscript.

"I think I understand what you mean," she said.

"I'm glad you do," said Jasper.

"And I'm afraid your worst fears are confirmed," she said.

Jasper sighed.

"Then it is verses?" he said.

"I supposed it was poetry," said the girl.

"They always do," said Jasper.

The girl looked up at him with a pretty grimace.

"You are not a bit encouraging," she said.

"It's the better way," said Jasper.

"And yet you write verses yourself," said the girl. "And get them printed, too."

"Perhaps it is because I haven't a friend honest enough to dissuade me," said Jasper. "I have had no time for that sort of nonsense lately, however."

"That's a pity," said the girl.

"I like those lines beginning 'She came upon me unawares,'" said the girl. "I know them by heart. She was there."

"I beg your pardon," cried Jasper.

"It is your lines that are under consideration. Pray produce them."

The girl gave him a sidelong glance.

"Did the come upon you unawares?" said Mr. Dane?"

Jasper caught the glance and slightly flushed. His look grew troubled again.

"I live in hopes," he said.

"That's enigmatical," langt the girl. "It shows you are not sure."

"I must object to your manifest intention to throw me into a sentimental mood," said Jasper. "It will not help you."

The girl launched and passed the manuscript to him.

"I know you will like it," she said.

"Why are you so certain?" Jasper asked.

"Because I haven't written on both sides of the paper," said the girl.

Jasper bent over the manuscript to hide his smile. Then his look changed. The smile faded. He read the lines with great care. Presently he looked up.

The girl had been regarding him intently. She met his eyes with an inquiring glance.

"You want me to be frank?" he said.

"Of course."

"The lines are quite too sentimental. They are of the old school where sentiment reigned. Nowadays we bluntly call it gush."

"But it's not all bad, is it?" queried the girl.

"By no means," replied Jasper. "The execution is good. If the fripperies and affectations were dropped it would be very passable. If you would heed my advice—they never do—I might be tempted to ask you to try again."

He folded the manuscript and handed it to her.

"Thank you," said the girl.

"I am sorry if my judgment seems harsh," said Jasper.

"It doesn't," said the girl.

"I have tried to treat you as an honest friend should," said Jasper.

"Thank you again," said the girl. "I will admit that I hope to see my verses in your paper."

"Try again," said Jasper.

The girl arose and put on her dainty hand.

"I am glad to know you, Mr. Dane," she said. "I have a very dear friend who has sung your praises until I am quite jealous. I was really anxious to meet you. Good-by!" Then she swiftly added with a charming smile: "I am sure we shall meet again."

The smile and the words quite overcame Jasper.

"I hope so," he fairly stammered as he arose to his feet and watched her flutter from the room.

As he resumed his seat a card upon the floor drew his attention. The girl had dropped it. He picked it up, caught sight of his name, and at once recognized the angular handwriting. Then he read it aloud:

"Dear Dane—This is my daughter Lillian, just come home from abroad. What she writes goes, of course. Yours,

"LINAS LAMSON."

Jasper softly whistled.

So this was Lamson's little girl, this splendid young woman! How charming she was, and how friendly. Had he hurt her feelings? What a brute he was! It would have been such a simple thing to publish the verses. And he never showed him her father's note. That was noble of her.

He picked up his pencil and bent over his work. And presently he softly hummed:

"She came upon me unawares.

I turned and she was there.

Cleveland Plain Dealer."

Tooth to Tail.

There are things better than money in this life, but it takes money to buy them.

If you attempt to kiss a woman, she generally sets her face against it.

If you spare the pump, you spoil the type.

Like a kitten's tail, happiness is hard to catch, but there is lots of fun chasing it.

Manners make a man glad to see his mother-in-law.

If the tailor takes your measure, you will probably have to pay in advance.

Truth may lie at the bottom of a well, but there are very few good divers.—N. Y. Sun.

The Only Man There.

Mr. Con Sett—How the girls did flock around me at Miss White's reception.

Miss Sharpe—The Ideal. Then you were the only young man there, eh?

Louisville Post.

FUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"There is one thing to be said in favor of music. It never comes out at the little end of the horn."—Philadelphia Record.

Dubious Praise—"Did you hear my illustrated lecture last night?" "Yes; the views were very good."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Use of Them—"Eliza pretends to have high ideals." "I know. The fact is she's engaged to a fellow six feet."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Aunt Mary—"How much the baby fattens his mother." Baby's Father—"Yes; they not only look alike, but the mother is trying to imitate his talk."—Indianapolis News.

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"I used to wonder when I was young. Why dates were not alike. Why the shade and the white were not the same. And the salmon and smelt and pike."

"But now I am glad we are as we are: For if we were all the same I would not aspire to a different form."

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The End of the Season

Translated from the French by Lawrence B. Fletcher.

the diamond mines. But you must know all this already.

De Saily—No. How should it? Lynne—Oh! watering place gossip—or your friend Marcellin.

De Saily—He met you first at Spa, you remember, and only passed through Aix. I saw scarcely anything of him.

Lynne—Why have you waited so long before coming to—to have this friendly little talk with me?

De Saily—How about the grand duke?

Lynne—Which grand duke?

De Saily—Come! You spoke of gossip. It seemed to be entirely occupied with your approaching marriage to his royal highness.

Lynne (faltering)—Oh! with a cousin of the emperor!—Oh! with a cousin of the emperor!

Besides, to speak frankly, his royal highness is rather—mature. No. I am one of those rare and peculiar women who do not believe in marriage without love.

De Saily—Then you ought not to have interrupted my—paradox, as you called it.

Lynne—Were you going to speak of love? It is easy to talk about, but difficult to demonstrate.

De Saily—Meaning that you would not have been convinced by my demonstration?

Lynne—Even if I had been convinced, I could not with propriety, considering the shortness of our acquaintance, have confessed that the demonstration was agreeable.

De Saily (sadly)—What a pity it is!

Lynne—They are not partly for yourself—chiefly, I should say, seeing that even if we had caught one of your old reprobates, it was not you, but I, that would have had to marry him?

Mme. d'Avila—My dear, I had perfect confidence in your ability to tame the worst of them after marriage. But we never got that far!

Lynne—And we never shall, with your system. Your ideas are too grand. You aim too high. This season there were possibilities. I might have succeeded, perhaps. If you had not made me waste so much time over your precious grand duke. You remember how he snubbed us, finally. Poor mamma! I cannot understand why you should ever have thought seriously of him for a minute.

Mme. d'Avila—Oh, I admit that I made a sad mistake, but there is no use in quarreling about it now. It is time for action. Something must be done at once. You saw our bank statement this morning?

Lynne—Of course. Twenty thousand francs. Say eight months' respite. Then the altar, or—Ah! There is M. de Saily with his hat in the air. You don't know much about him, do you?

Mme. d'Avila—No. I have inquired of several people, but their answers were contradictory and unconvincing.

Lynne—He is not bad looking, at all events. I could learn to love him so much better than your old cripples. But, perhaps, as you know nothing definite about him, he is crippled too—financially.

Mme. d'Avila—Well, it is the last chance and it may be worth trying. Have you had any conversation with him?

Lynne—Only trivialities. We have met two or three times. He asked me for a walk the other evening. . . . He is coming this way. You must contrive to leave us alone for a few minutes.

(Hat in hand, M. de Saily approaches and pays his respects to the ladies.)

Mme. d'Avila (after the conventional civilities have been exchanged)—Are they still playing in the card room?

De Saily—I think so. It is almost the only thing left.

Mme. d'Avila—I feel a mad longing to hazard a few louis. Allow me to confide my daughter to your care, M. de Saily.

Lynne—Oh, mamma!

Mme. d'Avila (going)—A few minutes, only. Just long enough to lose—say 500 francs.

Lynne (aside)—Nearly done! (Aloud)

—What makes you smile, monsieur?

De Saily—Your mother's words.

Lynne (uneasily)—The 500 francs?

De Saily—No, her confiding you to my care.

Lynne—You will be a faithful guardian, I trust?

De Saily—Oh, the honesty of the guardian, you know, depends upon the value of the treasure.

Lynne—I should call that rather weakened morality.

De Saily—in the presence of a pretty—a very pretty—woman, does not morality consist in giving expression to temptation, rather than in resisting it?

Lynne (laughing)—You appear to be a lover of paradoxes.

De Saily—I see nothing paradoxical in being deeply moved by the sight of remarkable beauty—or in confessing it.

Lynne (tentatively changing the subject)—Have you been here long?

De Saily—Let me see. Ten days ago I had the honor of being presented to you by my friend Marcellin. I had arrived the day before. Have you spent the whole season here?

Lynne—Almost. My mother and I are very fond of Aix, and are among the last to leave, as you see.

De Saily—are you going back to Paris?

Lynne—No. We are going first to Tocaine, for the hunting. Mamma bought a chateau there last year.

De Saily (tentatively)—Tocaine? I know the country thoroughly. What part of Tocaine?

Lynne (embarrassed)—A few miles from Tours, near Valençay. (Quickly and glibly.) Oh, how I love the grand, free, open-air country life, with its horses, dogs, sports of all kinds. Are you interested in the country, monsieur?

De Saily—Very much so. The care of my estates occupies much of my time.

Lynne (with a good deal of curiosity)—Then your estates must be extensive.

De Saily—Yes, very; and, as I am an only son, I have the entire care of them. In addition, I have one passion, yachting.

Lynne—I hate the same. I adore the sea. When I lived in Brazil I often went out on my uncle's vessels.

De Saily—you are a Brazilian then?

Lynne—Yes. Do I not show it lost plainly? My father, whom I lost a few years ago, made his fortune in

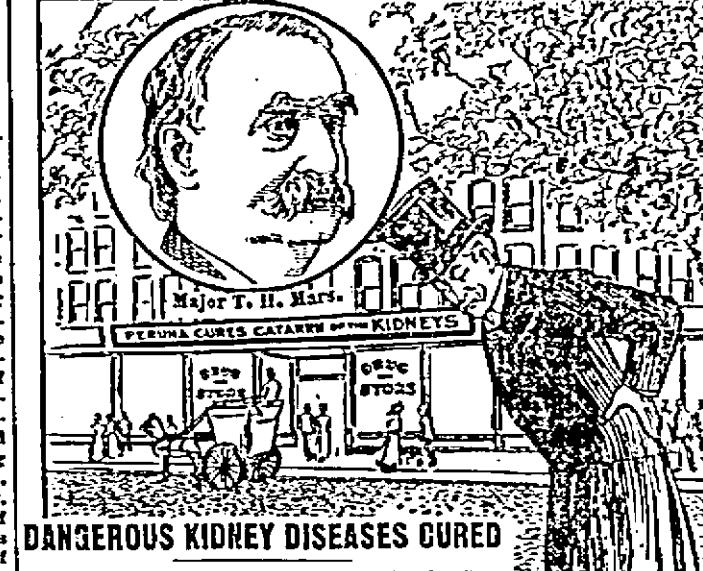
Industrial Decadence in the West Indian Islands

The Prosperity of the Past Has Been Turned to Impoverishment of the Present.

OPPRESSING what are known as the West Indies, not counting the innumerable rocks and keys off the coast of Florida, Cuba, in the western Caribbean or the rocky projections of the Grenadines, are 40 inhabited islands, with a total area of 97,452 square miles, and with a population of a little more than 3,000,000. These 40 islands are divided by geographers into seven groups as follows: The Bahamas, with an area of 1,150 square miles; the Great Antilles, comprising Cuba, Santo Domingo, Jamaica and Porto Rico, with an area of 86,167 square miles; the Virgin Islands, with an area of 372 square miles; the outer chain of the Caribbean islands, with an area of 223 square miles; the inner chain of the Caribbean islands, with an area of 2,031 square miles; Barbados with an area of 166 square miles, and the South American Islands, with an area of 2,612 square miles. Over them float the flags of the United States, England, France, Holland and Denmark, while one, excepting Cuba, maintains two independent governments, the Republics of Hayti and Santo Domingo.

Such, in a concise statement, are the West Indian islands. They represent the first theater of historic action for the nations of Europe in the

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 125 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me until a comrade who had been helped by Pe-ru-na advised me to try it. I bought some of once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Pe-ru-na." —T. H. Mars.

Mr. John Vance, of Hartford City, Ind., says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what medicine I am using. I recommend Pe-ru-na to everybody and some have commenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great." —John Vance.

Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolia, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Pe-ru-na and Mansella, and in three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since." —J. Brake.

At the appearance of the first symptoms of kidney trouble, Pe-ru-na should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnating blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Pe-ru-na stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease.

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, go at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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Good enough for anybody!

ALL HAVANA FILLER



Ease, Durability, Simplicity

G & J FIRE

Accidents are rare, pleasure is increased by their superior elasticity, and you need them with your hands—no tools required.

Our automobile tires are just as safe, satisfactory and reliable.

G & J TIRE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.



HAZARD

Grand American Matchless April 1882. E. C. Kirby killed by fire laid without straight to the main green.

April 19 and May 12. Howard Brumley was killed by fire laid without straight to the main green.

May 12. W. E. Hartman won the 1882 Rochester Cup straight to the main green.

You may bring me some eggs blushing like Aurora, and some breeches in the royal fashion, with velvet sash, and for dessert be sure you bring a stew of good Christians and a mouthful of ladies."

The astonished waiter said:

"Sir, we don't serve such dishes."

"Sir, yes, sir, to the green, pointing to the golf course. "Ovalia, Aurora—blister la royale, asperge volonté—compote de Lon croissants—bouche de dame."

"All right," said the waiter; "ready in two minutes, sir." —What to Eat.

No one seems to have too much sense to continue the uncomfortable feeling that a friend is "mad." The friend is too busy or bothered to smile and chatter like a monkey. —Atchison Globe.

A. N. G.—1915

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

GUN POWDER

FOR ACRES OF CITY PROPERTY

HEAD OF THE LAKES, MINN.

GEO. W. STEWART & CO., Bell City, Minn.

A. N. G.—1915

HEALTH AND ALL ITS BLESSINGS

Health will come with all its blessings to those who know the way, and it is mainly a question of right-living, with all the term implies, but the efforts which strengthen the system, the games which refresh and the foods which nourish are important, each in a way, while it is also advantageous to have knowledge of the best methods of promoting freedom from unsanitary conditions. To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value, as the one remedy which acts most beneficially and pleasantly, as a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

With a proper understanding of the fact that many physical ills are of a transient character and yield promptly to the gentle action of Syrup of Figs, gladness and comfort come to the heart, and if one would remove the torpor and strain and congestion attending upon the constipated condition of the system, take Syrup of Figs and enjoy freedom from the aches and pains, the colds and headaches and the depression due to insensitivity of the bowels. In case of any organic trouble it is well to consult a competent physician, but when a laxative is required remember that the most permanently gratifying results will follow personal cooperation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs. It is for sale by all reliable druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

The excellence of Syrup of Figs comes from the beneficial effects of the plants used in the combination and also from the method of manufacture which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential in a perfect family laxative. All the members of the family from the youngest to the most advanced in years may use it whenever a laxative is needed and share alike in its beneficial effects. We do not claim that Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of known value, but it possesses this great advantage over all other laxatives that it acts gently and pleasantly without disturbing natural functions, in any way, as it is free from every objectionable quality or substance. To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine and the full name of the Co.—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky.

San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y.

A JAMAICA COOLIE WOMAN.

Powerfully have the island colonies come that it is scarcely possible to collect sufficient taxes to maintain the colonial governments, and appropriations from the mother countries are becoming each year larger and larger to meet the demands of the colonial budgets. To stop the drain upon her home treasures Denmark has practically disposed of her possessions in West India waters for the paltry sum of \$5,000,000. Whether other nations will wish to follow Denmark's lead or not time only will determine, but none of them are showing any desire to lay claim to the hundred or more small keys in West Indian waters over which no national flag now floats.

TERNTHORPE BRISTOL.

friendly Injuries.

"Don you think smoking is injurious?" asked the careful friend.

"I'm sure of it," answered Mr. Meekton. "Nothing is worse for face eruptions than smoking." —Washington Star.

Her Mother's Visit.

Mrs. Weston—You don't seem to be very glad that mother is here.

Leaham—What did you expect me to do—die of joy?—X. Y. Herold.

THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Min

THE DOG'S TAIL.

In the case of all hunting dogs, such as foxhounds or wolves which pack together, the tail is carried soft and is very free in movement. It is also frequently rendered more conspicuous by the tip being white, and this is almost invariably the case when the hounds are of mixed color. When ranging the long grass of the prairie or jungle, the raised tips of the tail would often be all that an individual member of the band would see of its fellows.

There is no doubt that hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert. If a faint drag is detected suggestive of the presence of a fox, but scarcely sufficient to be sworn to visually, the tail of the leader is at once set in motion, and the warmer the scent the quicker does it wag. Others, seeing the signal quickly join the first, and there is an assemblage of wagging tails before even the least whimper is heard.

Should the drag prove a doubtful one, the hounds separate again, and the wagging ceases, but if it grows stronger when followed up, the wagging becomes more and more emphatic until one after another the animals begin to whine and give tongue and stream off in Indian file along the line of scent.

When the pack is in full cry upon a strong scent, the tails cease to wag, but are carried aloft in full view. The moment when the dog most enjoys life is the moment when he sights game. That moment is the time when he wags his tail most vigorously in order to announce his discovery to his fellow dogs.

In this way, by the habit of association, he got to wagging his tail when ever he was pleased. The more pleased he is the more vigorously he wags his tail, so that the wagging of a dog's tail under pleasurable emotions can be traced directly to the time when the dog used his tail as a signal of the discovery of his prey.—D. Urovan in Scottish-American.

THE LIMIT WAS REACHED.

What Fan Got When He Asked For a Raise in Salary.

A story was often told by the late Charles L. Tiffany of an impudent Irishman who for many years had been employed as a window washer. His pay had been raised quite as often as was consistent with the dignity of his position, but he seemed always hungry (or probably thirsty) for more. At length the firm decided that the limit was reached. Not so fast! Going one morning to the inner sanctuary, he sought audience with Mr. Tiffany.

"Good morning, Mr. Tiffany," he commenced artfully, seeking to preface his errand by disinterested conversation. "Good morning, Patrick," was the answer.

"And how are ye this mornin', Mr. Tiffany?"

"Quite well, thank you, Patrick."

"And how are your wife and family?"

"Quite well, thank you, Patrick. But what can I do for you this morning?"

"I've been thinkin', Mr. Tiffany, that I've served ye long and faithful these twenty-four years and that Oi sh'd have a raise in me pay."

"You should be thankful, Patrick, that you have been permitted to serve so distinguished a house as that of Tiffany & Co. for twenty-four years. That, with what we have already done for you, should be sufficient. Good morning, Patrick."

"Good mornin', Mr. Tiffany."

Realizing the futility of further words, he left the room. Reaching the outer office, he was hailed by a chorus from the "boys" to whom his periodical pilgrimages had become a standing joke:

"What did you get, Pat?"

"Faith," was the ready answer, "Oi got permission to keep me job, and Oi took it!"—New York Times.

Masterson's Rebate.

A man who was once talking with the late Sir Moses Montefiore at a reception found the conversation so entertaining that he completely forgot the race of his companion and made some complimentary remark about the Jewish features of a lady who was passing by. The mistake was no sooner made than it was perceived.

The unhappy man began to apologize profusely. "I ask a thousand pardons. It was so stupid of me to forget. You look angry enough to eat me. I beg you not to devour me."

"Sir," replied Sir Moses, "it is impossible. My religion forbids."—Peter's "The Jew as Patriot."

Capacity and Power.

A man is worth to himself just what he is capable of enjoying. This means the utmost enlargement of his capacity. He is worth to the world just what he is capable of imparting, and this means the utmost development of every power. These two, capacity and power, form the true standard, the most accurate measure, of every man.—Carfield, "The College Student."

The Test of Expertise.

"Is he really such an expert stenographer?"

"Expertise is no name for it. Why, just for practice he actually took down a church sewing circle discussion without missing a word!"—Chicago Post.

Prevention.

Henley—Did you ever hear how Midgier escaped a divorce suit?

Biddle—No. How was it?

Henley—Simply by not marrying the lady. Prevention is better than cure, you know.—Boston Transcript.

The rattles of British American Indians are frequently made in the form of birds or small animals.

A Martyr.

"She is the most sacrificin' woman fer miles around."

"In what way?"

"Wast, whenever they git up a lawn fete or sumpin like for the church in which the expenses are more'n the proceeds the committee alwas sends her up to arguein' the pastor with the result"—Baltimore Herald.

It is the desire to beat the other fete that makes men get along.—Chicago Record Herald.

THE SOUND OF A PIANO.

Becoming Defects That May Be Often Due to Interior Causes.

"A piano," said a dealer, "will sometimes develop or fail to develop a flaw in some note, which comes to have a rattle or jingle or unpleasant belli to it, but this jarring sound which seems to come from the piano may in reality come from some source quite outside of it."

"Any given note when struck produces a certain number of vibrations to the second. There may be in the room some object that is in tone sympathy with some particular note, and that will be set in motion by it when that note is sounded."

"The owner of a fine piano sent to us one day to say that there was something wrong about a certain note of the instrument, so that that note had an unpleasant sound when struck. When I heard the note sounded, I knew at once that the disagreeable roughness or buzz about it was due not to any defect in the piano but to something somewhere about in the room, and asking the lady to strike that note occasionally, I walked around the room to see if I could locate it.

"Passing across the middle of the room at that note was struck, the cause of the jarring accompaniment of it was discovered to come from the vibration of one of the glass globes on the chandelier overhead."

"The owner of the piano was almost incredulous as to this, the sound had seemed so plainly to come from the piano itself. But when I at my request struck the note she was readily convinced."

"I made that globe immovable and then struck the note on the piano. The answer was clear and sweet and true. 'So, you see, the sound of the piano may for one thing depend much upon its surroundings, and what may seem to be a defect in a piano may be really attributable to something quite apart from the piano itself.'

"And thus it might easily be that some noble instrument that had seemed to be declining or to be developing faults owed its apparent change to a change of environment or to some specific outside cause and was in reality as good as ever, as would be discovered whenever the instrument was again brought under favorable conditions."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The incubation of the tubercle may live on a book for days, as has been shown by experiment.

Of 1,000 parts of the moon 275 are visible to us on the earth; 275 parts remain hidden absolutely to man's eyes.

Without its atmosphere, which serves as a coverlet to protect it against the fearful cold of space, the surface of the earth would be frozen like that of the airless moon.

A certain duration of a luminous impression is necessary to produce an effect on the retina. Hence it is that we do not see a very rapidly moving object, such as a bullet fired from a gun.

If this globe were cooled down to 200 degrees below zero of centigrade, it would be covered with a sea of liquefied gas thirty-five feet deep, of which about seven feet would be liquid oxygen.

Blood travels from the heart through the arteries ordinarily at the rate of about twelve inches per second. Its speed through the capillaries is at the rate of three one-hundredths of an inch per second.

Fishing Through Street Gratings. In Winchester, England, it is quite a common thing to see men fishing through the street gratings. Under the High street there are several streams which ultimately discharge into the river Itchen, a noted trout stream. These streams receive the storm and surface water from the street by means of the ordinary street grating. The line is dropped through and fastened to the end of a stick small enough to go through the grate. When the fish is hooked, the line and stick are dropped through the grating, and the fisherman rushes to the point where the stream emerges from under the street and is there able to recover his line and land his fish.

Gaines for Separation.

Her Pastor—Do you not know that what God has joined together man should not put asunder?

The Dissenter—it was not a man in our case. It was a minister.

"A what?"

"A minister. You see, my husband said he'd rather pay alimony than buy lasts, as it would be cheaper in the long run!"—New York Times.

Education.

What sculpture is to a block of marble education is to a human soul. The philosopher, the saint and the hero, the wise, the good and the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a picture, which a proper education might have disinterred and brought to light.—Addison.

Easy Choices.

"Which do you prefer?" asked the friend, "classical music or classical plays?"

"Classical music, every time," answered Mr. Cameron. "There's always noise enough in that to keep you awake!"—Washington Star.

Occupational Relief.

Visitor to the Prison—I suppose this life of yours in here is a continual torture.

Concub—Oh, no! Not so bad as that. We don't have visitors every day, you know.—Boston Transcript.

A True Philosopher.

The greatest thing we ever saw in the way of a philosopher was a one armed man in a manicure establishment who gloated because he got his work done for half price.—Washington Post.

Extreme.

Sir A.—My husband is positively impossible. He knows nothing.

Mr. B.—Mine is simply unbearable. He knows everything.—Tit-Bits.

Two Sensations.

I admire that pianist's finish. Don't you?

"Yes, but I always dread his beginning!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

To say silly things is about as bad as to do them.—Pennsylvania Editor.

FARMER JOE'S SPEECH.

It Was Short, but It Crushed the Sampson Townsler.

"A plane," said a dealer, "will sometimes develop or fail to develop a flaw in some note, which comes to have a rattle or jingle or unpleasant belli to it, but this jarring sound which seems to come from the piano may in reality come from some source quite outside of it."

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change of environment or to some spe-

cific outside cause and was in reality

as good as ever, as would be dis-

covered whenever the instrument was

again brought under favorable

conditions."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"He who has just been introduced

was laboring through his maiden

effort. He was attacking a man who

was like senior by at least a score

and ten years and thought to make a hit by

referring to him as "that little gray-

beard from Hibernia." Hymn of Niagara rose to reply. He was an old timer,

who never spoke unless he had some-

thing to say and so was always sure of

an attentive audience. Farmer Joe, as

he was called, got up slowly, gradually

expanded himself to his full height of

6 feet 4 inches, thrust his left hand behind the

tail of a capacious and somewhat

stably freak coat, held up the index

finger of his right hand, cleared his

throat hoarsely and solemnly began:

"Mr. Speaker, the honorable gentle-

man who has just spoken has never

said Pope's essay. If he had, he would

remember that the 'soil's the standard

of the man.' And six fifty such souls

as that of the honorable gentleman

who preceded me could be put into the

skull of a flea and have as much room

there as two frogs in Lake Superior."

"He didn't have to say more. The

chamber went into a convulsion of

laughter which lasted for several min-

utes after the tall farmer had resumed

his seat. As for the youngster, he did

the best he could. He wriggled about,

got red in the face, tried to look uncon-

cerned and kept his mouth closed dur-

ing the balance of the session."

New York News.

Flower and Tree.

Palms never live more than 200 years.

Ivy has been known to live 450; chest-

nut, oak 1,000 and yew 2,500 years.

Nothing is better for house plants

than a set out in a gentle, warm

room, but a cold rain and wind are any-

thing but hopeful to them.

In planting trees an important point